SIX NEW SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM MEXICO

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ABSTRACT.—*Alniphagus africanus* Schedl, 1963, and *Hylesinus africanus* Schedl, 1965, were both transferred to *Hylesinopsis* and thereby become junior homonyms of *H. africanus* (Eggers, 1933). The new name *H. acacicolens* is proposed as a replacement for Schedl's 1963 name and *H. secutus* as a new name for Schedl's 1965 name. Six species from Mexico are described as new to science, including: *Hylocurus atkinsoni, H. crotonis, Monarthrum xalapensis, Pseudochramesus jaliscoensis, Pseudopityophthorus durangoensis*, and *P. xalapae*.

On the following pages two junior homonyms are renamed in the African genus *Hylesinopsis*, and six species new to science are described from Mexico. The new species represent the genera *Hylocurus* (2), *Monarthrum* (1), *Pseudochramesus* (1), and *Pseudopityophthorus* (2). This is the first record of the genus *Pseudochramesus* north of Bolivia and Brazil.

Hylesinopsis acacicolens, n. n.

Alniphagus africanus Schedl, 1963, Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden 28:259 (Holotype, sex?; Riff Valley, Kenya; Wien Nat. Mus.)

The species named by Schedl (1963:259) as *Aniphagus africanus* is here transferred to the genus *Hylesinopsis*. This transfer makes it a junior homonym of *H. africanus* (Eggers 1933:19) that was originally named in *Pseudophloeotribus*, transferred to *Metahylesinus* by Schedl (1957:9), then to *Hylesinopsis* (Wood 1986:39). The new name *acaciocolens* is proposed as a replacement for *africanus* Schedl 1963.

The genus *Alniphagus* occurs only on the northern Pacific Coast from Japan to California and is quite unrelated to the African fauna.

Hylesinopsis secutus, n. n.

Hylesinus africanus Schedl, 1965, Novos Taxa Ent. 38:4 (Holotype, female; Uganda, Mpanga; British Museum [Natural History]).

The species named as *Hylesinus africanus* Schedl (1965:4) is here transferred to *Hylesinopsis*. This transfer makes it a junior homonym of *H. africanus* (Eggers 1933:19) that was originally named in *Pseudophloeotribus* before it was transferred to *Hylesinopsis* (Wood 1986:39). The new name *secutus* is proposed as a replacement for *africanus* Schedl 1965.

The genus *Hylesinus* is not known to occur in Africa south of the Sahara Desert.

Hylocurus atkinsoni, n. sp.

This species is distinguishesd from the closely allied *prolatus* Wood by the much smaller size, and by the more conservative sculpture of frons and elytral declivity of both sexes as described below.

MALE.—Length 1.7 mm (paratypes 1.8–2.1 mm), 2.8 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons similar to *prolatus*, modestly, transversely impressed below level of antennal insertion, moderately elevated above into an indefinite, transverse, subcarinate elevation; surface rather coarsely reticulate-granulate, with rather coarse, moderately close tubercles above; vestiture sparse, inconspicuous; antenna about as in *prolatus*.

Pronotum outline as in *prolatus;* deeply reticulate on posterior half, a few small crenulations on median area to base. Vestiture evident only at margins.

Elytra less slender and apex more obtusely pointed than in *prolatus;* strial punctures slightly smaller, not as deep, interstriae smooth and impunctate except near declivity. Declivity not as abrupt or as steep as *prolatus;* sculpture resembling *prolatus* except tubercles on 1 and 3 continued to level of junction of 5 and 7, 4, 5, 6, and 7 with tubercles continuing to their apices; 9 elevated but less abrupt than in *prolatus;* apex strongly mucronate.

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Vestiture restricted to interstriae at base of declivity, equal in abundance to *prolatus*, but much stouter, about half as long.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except frons with impression and elevation largely obsolete, sculpture much finer, tubercles mostly obsolete, upper frons with a very few setae in median area (resembling *prolatus* but much less abundant); sculpture of pronotum and elytra much finer, declivity more evenly convex, tubercles much smaller, less conspicuous; declivital setae more slender.

TYPE LOCALITY.—El Casillo, Veracruz, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and two broken paratypes were taken at the type locality on 18-VII-1983, No. 9, *Inga* sp., by Felipe A. Noguera. One paratype bears the same locality and date, No. 3-917, *Acacia pennatula*, Atkinson and Equihua. Four paratypes are from Banderilla, Veracruz, Mexico, 24 Nov. 1983, No. 96, *Leucaena pulverulenta*, Felipe A. Noguera.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Hylocurus crotonis, sp. n.

This species is distinguished from the allied *incomptus* Wood and *nodulus* Wood by the smaller size, much stouter male declivital setae, and by other characters described below.

MALE.—Length 1.8 mm (male paratype 1.8 mm), 2.6 times as long as wide; color black.

Frons resembling *incomptus* except transverse carina longer, more definite, length more than two-thirds distance between eyes; surface finely rugose reticulate, granules and punctures not clearly evident; vestiture short, sparse, inconspicuous.

Pronotum similar to *incomptus* except anterior margin armed by a row of six rather coarse serrations; posterior half more strongly rugose reticulate, tubercles closer, more sharply defined; setae coarser.

Elytra about as in *incomptus* except strial and interstrial punctures more clearly impressed, those of interstriae almost as large as those of striae, becoming somewhat tuberculate near declivity; declivital sculpture similar except transverse impression on lower half not as strong, all tubercles smaller; vestiture largely confined to declivital interstriae, longest equal in length to distance between rows, each very stout, about 8 times as long as wide, shorter on lower declivity toward suture.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Estacion de Biologia, Chamela, Jalisco, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype and one male paratype were taken at the type locality 10-X-1982, 100 m, S-817, from *Croton pseudoniveus*, by T. H. Atkinson and A. Equihua.

The holotype and paratype are in my collection.

Monarthrum xalapensis, n. sp.

This species superficially resembles the *scutellare* portion of this genus, but its true affinities lie with species allied to *dimidiatum* Ferrari. From *dimidiatum* it is distinguished by the conspicuously different elytra in both sexes, and by other minor details described below.

MALE.—Length 2.0 mm (paratypes 1.9–2.0 mm), 3.2 times as long as wide; color reddish brown.

Frons broadly, evenly convex; surface finely reticulate, upper and lateral areas with shallow, rather small punctures except obsolete on median half of lower half, this area appearing spongy but without any indication of microsetae. Antennal club subcircular, with two moderately procurved sutures marked by setae; funicle 2–segmented.

Pronotum about as in *dimidiatum*.

Elytral outline resembling *dimidiatum* except not tapered toward apex, disc more strongly reticulate, declivity more broadly, deeply excavated, sutural emargination equal. Lateral margin of declivity from base to emargination strongly, acutely elevated (considerably more so than in *dimidiatum*); margin armed on upper fourth by a coarse, pointed denticle in position of striae 3, a second obtuse denticle of almost equal size directed somewhat mesad on lower third; no other irregularities on margin; floor of excavated area shining, weakly reticulate, with small, confused, moderately abundant punctures. Glabrous except for sparse setae on sides near declivity. Protibiae armed more coarsely than in *dimidiatum* on same pattern.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except frons punctured throughout, epistoma armed on margin by a small tubercle; declivity resembling female *dimidiatum* except lower area less broadly impressed, upper denticle

similar, lower denticle obtuse, submammiform, displaced mesad (as close as upper pair).

TYPE LOCALITY.—Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and six paratypes were taken at the type locality on 8-IX-1983, No. 53, by Filipe A. Noguera.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Pseudochramesus jaliscoensis, n. sp.

This is the first record of *Pseudochramesus* north of Bolivia and Brazil. This species is allied to *opacus* Schedl, but is distinguished by the smaller size, by the less distinctly tuberculate anterolateral areas of the pronotum, and by the very different male frons.

MALE.—Length 1.4 mm (paratypes 1.4–1.5 mm), 1.4 times as long as wide; color black, some setae pale.

Frons with antennal insertion near middle of longitudinal axis, their bases separated by half distance between eyes about as in *opacus;* median area less strongly sulcate than in *opacus*, slightly narrower, not as smooth, fine tubercles clearly evident particularly laterally and above, scrobelike impressions not as deep or as extensive; transverse epistomal elevation not as high or as distinct as in *opacus*. Antenna about as in *opacus*.

Pronotum similar to *opacus*, punctures smaller, much less distinct, tubercles on anterior half and lateral areas distinctly larger, more numerous.

Elytra similar to *opacus*, striae apparently less strongly impressed and less strongly punctured, and crenulations on elytral bases appear narrower.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except frons broadly convex, antennal bases separated by same distance as eyes, fine tubercles present as in male.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Carretera Barra Navidad–Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and eight paratypes were taken at the type locality on 21-X-1985, No. 360, from *Cynometra oaxacana*, by T. H. Atkinson.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Pseudopityophthorus durangoensis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *tenuis* Wood by the larger size, by the longer setae on the ventrolateral areas of the declivity, and by details of frontal sculpture and ornamentation in both sexes.

MALE.—Length 1.5 mm (paratypes 1.4–1.7 mm), 3.0 times as long as wide; mature color dark brown.

Frons more broadly, more strongly impressed than in *tenuis*, setae slightly longer.

Pronotum appearing more elongate than in *tenuis* and with punctures on posterior half more numerous and larger.

Elytra as in *tenuis* except strial punctures more definite, both strial and interstrial setae distinctly longer, strial punctures on declivity minute, but more clearly identifiable.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except frons resembling female *tenuis* but less strongly impressed below, more strongly above, upper half coarsely irregular, almost aciculate, lower half with a rather strong median carina extending almost to epistomal margin, setae longer, much more conspicuous.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Ninety-six km (60 miles) west of Durango, Durango, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 32 paratypes were taken 5-VI-1965, 2,300 m (7,000 ft), No. 30, from *Quercus*, by me. Three paratypes are labeled 3 miles W El Salto, Durango, Mexico, 7-VI-1965, 7,500 ft, No. 41, *Quercus*, taken by me. One paratype is from 10 miles W El Salto, Durango, Mexico, July 1964, J. B. Thomas.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Pseudopityophthorus xalapae, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *durangoensis* by the differences in male and female frons as described below, by the more abundant, persistent setae on declivital interstriae 1 and 3, by the feeble granules on interstriae 2 near its apex, and by the larger average size. These populations are obviously closely allied and future collecting could discover intergradation between them.

MALE.—Length 1.7 mm (paratypes 1.7–1.8 mm), 2.7 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons resembling *durangoensis* except much more broadly flattened, almost smooth, finely, rather closely punctured; setae on lateral margin much more abundant, longer, dorsal setae more broadly distributed.

Pronotum and elytral disc about as in *durangoensis*. Declivity with setae on interstriae 1 and 3 more regularly, closely placed, interstriae 3 with lower punctures feebly granulate; setae on striae 1 and 2 minute but present (obsolete in *durangoensis*).

FEMALE.—Similar to male except frons differing from female *durangoensis* by less strongly impressed, smoother dorsal area with a few rather coarse punctures, median carina stronger, separated from epistomal margin by half length of carina.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Xalapa, Veracruz, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and four paratypes were taken at the type locality on 10-VII-1983, No. 30, by Filipe A. Noguera.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.